

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.  
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.  
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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ESCHERENT.  
WALLACK'S—ESTELLE.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH PLAYS.  
AQUARIUM—PERFORMING ANIMALS. Matinee.  
ABBEY'S PARK—FRITZ IN IRKLAND.  
DALY'S THEATRE—ARABIAN NIGHT.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.  
FIDELITY THEATRE—DER MANN DER DRUMMERTIN.  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DISCORIA.  
GERMANIA THEATRE—EIN WEIB AUS DEN VOLKEN.  
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—THE GALLEY SLAVE.  
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—STRAIGHTS.  
ABERLE'S THEATRE—THE BOY DETROIT.  
BOOTH'S THEATRE—LA BELLE HELENE.  
KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—THOMPSON STREET PLAZA.  
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY. Matinee.  
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS.  
CHICKERING HALL—CONCERT.  
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—CHRISTMAS CAVALRY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be very cold and fair, preceded by light rains in the morning. To-morrow also will be cold and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Money was plentiful, lending on call as low as 4 per cent on stock collaterals. Stocks displayed increased activity and a general advance in prices was recorded. Foreign exchange was weak and dull. Railway bonds were in brisk demand, although prices were not materially changed. Governments were quiet and firm.

AS CONDENSED MELODRAMA, our report upon "Mrs. Tilly's Papers" has few equals.

ONE OF THE HAYDENS was acquitted yesterday and the prospects of the other improved.

THE BROOKLYN PRESBYTERY gives Parson Talnage the lie, and Sunday morning is still forty-eight hours away!

NEW POISONING CASES keep pace with convictions upon old ones, and the Lockport story is at least as unpleasant as any of the others.

CONVICTS, present and prospective, lose their best friend in the death of Dr. Wines, who devoted his life to the cause of prison reform.

THERE IS A PAINFUL lack of enthusiasm among owners of railroads and steamships over Senator Eaton's bill to protect the lives and property of travellers.

IS IT NOT somewhat late in the century for men to try to remand the Union League Club to a partisan position? The war ended nearly fifteen years ago.

A NEW YORKER, who is also a democrat, should apparently be the last man to oppose free trade in ships; nevertheless he did it in the House yesterday.

FOR ONCE in the history of this city a pavement not laid according to contract is to be torn up instead of paid for, and, stranger still, it is close to the City Hall.

A MAJORITY of the Aldermen are said to be on record in favor of a projected surface railroad for Broadway. How about a majority of property owners along the line?

WILL ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANIES kindly provide their conductors and brakemen with spittoons, so that pedestrians need not carry raised umbrellas on clear days?

HANLAN is several hundred miles nearer than usual to the Potomac River, and gives Courtney five weeks in which to reach that stream. A sick tramp could cover the distance in half the time.

AGAIN THE STREET BOY is the cause of a serious casualty that may result in death. If most reformatory institutions were not worse than the streets such boys might be taught better manners.

AN ARCTIC OWL has been picked up in mid-ocean. Perhaps there has been a general election among the feathered population at the Pole. The wisest owls in our part of the world are generally at sea after elections.

THE UNFORTUNATE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE is avenged. Another woman observed the first Napoleon critically for years, and our extracts from her memoirs give a distinct idea of the story that soon the whole civilized world will be reading.

TWENTY-TWO more women have graduated from the Training School for Nurses, which means that a great many persons otherwise likely to die will be saved by that intelligent personal attention which generally is worth more than medicine.

THE WEATHER.—The storm centre is now moving into the ocean off the Nova Scotia coast. While it was passing over the lower lakes and the St. Lawrence Valley it was attended by heavy rains and brisk winds. The barometer rose rapidly throughout the North-west and West and the gradients for northerly winds were very steep over the upper lakes. The pressure continues relatively low over the Gulf coasts. Rain fell in the Middle Atlantic, New England and South Atlantic States and on the Gulf coasts, and snow in the upper lake regions. The weather was clear in the Northwest and West. The temperature remained nearly stationary in the Middle Atlantic and New England States and fell decidedly in the lake regions, central valley districts and the Northwest. It is now below zero in all the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Kansas. The winds have been from high in the lower lake regions, the New England States and the Northwest, brisk in the central valleys and the Southwest and fresh elsewhere. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be very cold and fair, preceded by light rains in the morning. To-morrow also will be cold and fair.

Grant Sentiment in the South.

The letters of our correspondent, printed on another page, convey the impressions of an unbiased inquirer whose own inclination, as well as his instructions, looks to nothing but the simple ascertainment of the truth. He set out with a view to explore—among other things of immediate public interest—the nature and extent of the reported Grant movement in the Southern States. So far as his journey has as yet extended he has found but little to justify the reports that General Grant is a favorite candidate of the Southern people, or, to speak with strict accuracy, the Southern whites. It admits of no doubt that he is the almost universal preference of the Southern blacks. The gentlemen with whom our correspondent has conversed are among the most intelligent judges of the public sentiment of their respective States, and take a keen interest in what transpires in other parts of the South. There seems to be no difference of opinion among observant Southerners as to the slightness of the Grant inculcation among the white part of the voting population. The so-called Grant boom has been exaggerated out of all proportion to the reality of the movement. The noise made by any unexpected development is often proportioned to its strangeness, and is rather an expression of surprise than a proof of the wide prevalence of the novel features of the situation. At any rate, in proportion as the Grant movement in the South comes to be sifted it is found that there is very little of it.

So far as there have been any expressions of opinion in the South favorable to the election of General Grant they have been merely conditional. They only indicate the choice of the Southern whites between possible evils. If the next President is to be a republican the South would prefer General Grant to any other republican candidate. If the republican party is to remain in power for a long series of years the South would prefer Grant and an empire to the excited Presidential elections which inflame the hostility of the powerful North against the weak and unprotected South. Under an empire there would be no temptation to fan the embers of sectional animosity. If General Grant were once firmly seated in imperial authority he would treat all his subjects with impartial justice, and the South would at last have the fair play which they do not expect from a political party founded on hostility to their section. Besides, a large body of intelligent Southerners believe the British constitution to be, on the whole, the best form of government, and would welcome a constitutional monarchy formed upon that model. The existence of this sentiment, which is set forth in our correspondence, is a circumstance to be pondered in estimating the possible consequences of another election of General Grant. With a body of declared monarchists in one section of the country the American people should hesitate long before placing a great citizen in circumstances of temptation.

But except as a choice of evils the Southern whites look with no favor on a third election of General Grant. They will prefer the election of a democratic President so long as that seems possible. They do not doubt their ability to give all the electoral votes of the South to a democratic candidate. If they can see a reasonable chance of carrying New York and Indiana or New York and Connecticut and New Jersey they stand ready to make as vigorous a campaign in the South against Grant as against any other republican candidate.

Our correspondence brings into view one important aspect of the Grant question which has not yet received the attention it deserves. It is conceded that General Grant would receive the unanimous and enthusiastic support of the negro voters. His candidacy would re-establish and deepen the "color line," which it is desirable to obliterate, both for the tranquillity of the South and the interest of the negroes. Certain it is that if General Grant is nominated the great body of the Southern whites will oppose him as strenuously as all the Southern negroes will support him. A candidate so well known to all the colored voters, so admired by them, so universally popular with them, so entrenched in their gratitude as their great deliverer from bondage, would make them once more a compact political phalanx and array the two races against each other in vigorous political conflict. The color line would be rendered indelible during this generation by any other means than the reducing of all citizens to the common level of subjects, and thereby putting an end to our fierce political contests. It would sow the seeds of imperialism throughout the South—the whites desiring it for tranquillity and the negroes acquiescing by their passionate admiration of General Grant.

The unanimous preference of the negroes for Grant is a fact which challenges the attention of his rivals for the republican nomination. If the Southern republicans are faithfully represented in the Republican National Convention the whole mass of the Southern delegates will support the nomination of Grant. The negroes form nine-tenths of the republican party in the South, and they one and all prefer General Grant to any other candidate. Unless they are as badly defrauded in the choice of delegates as they are said to be in the Southern elections there will be a "solid South" in the Republican National Convention—a South solid for the nomination of General Grant. If the negroes should be misrepresented in the Convention, if political tricksters should get up sets of Southern delegates who do not reflect the wishes of the colored voters, there may be Southern votes for Sherman or for Blaine; but if the freedom of the negroes is respected and they make their own choice of delegates Grant will receive all the Southern votes. He will only need the addition of forty-seven from Northern States to secure his nomination. The thirty-five from New York and twelve more will suffice. This is an aspect of the "solid South" which cannot be very welcome or pleasing to the stalwart candidates. Will they undertake to circumvent the real choice of the negroes and make their

representation in the Convention as great a mockery as their right of suffrage is said to be at home? If republicans shall think their National Convention ought not to be controlled by a mass of ignorant negroes they will have taken a long step toward justifying the political action of the Southern whites. But if they give the negroes the same fair play which they demand for them in the elections they may find them a very troublesome element in the National Convention.

This is pretty much all there is that is practical in the Grant movement in the South. It has developed the fact that if the negroes are truly represented General Grant will have the one hundred and thirty-eight Southern delegates unless he peremptorily refuses to allow his name to be used in the Convention.

The Czar's Mistake.

Monarchy would be more successful in the world if monarchs understood the importance of concealing if they cannot prevent the operation of personal impulses and passions in public concerns. In commenting the other day upon the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Russia we expressed an opinion of the imbecility of such a crime if intended to force political changes, basing our opinion upon the assumption that the sense of his personal peril could not extort from the Czar his assent to any policy not deemed wise in itself and determined upon apart from all such strictly personal considerations. It seemed impossible that the political destinies of that immense Empire could be affected in one way or another by any reference to the insane fury of a few banded ruffians bent on murder. And as we did not believe that advances toward more liberal ideas in government could be extorted by these threats and dangers to the Emperor, so we did not suppose that changes already determined in principle would be abandoned on account of them. But that opinion was erroneous if the latest news is true, which represents that the whole scheme for the organization of a national partly elective chamber of delegates has been abandoned because of the attempt made at Moscow. Such a change in policy exhibits the imperial government as amenable to influences to which it should be superior. It is an unmistakable sign of weakness. It gives to the enemy an importance that will entitle him to respect before the people. It should be taken for granted that the would-be assassins are only a knot of inconsiderable persons with savage discontents, and concessions pledged to the nation should not be withheld because of the existence of such fellows. But the government's attitude holds the people responsible for the rogues, and they certainly cannot prevent their activity if the police cannot; or it deals with them as if they were the people, which is the greatest possible mistake.

War in Abyssinia.

Egypt, it is reported, is to go into the war with her equatorial neighbor with fifty-four thousand troops in the field, in three armies. At this rate a few more financiers from the different States of Europe will be necessary next year to help untangle the more and more difficult snarl of her debts. Fifty-four thousand soldiers cannot be kept on foot without a very liberal expenditure, and with a State whose credit is such that she has to pay money lenders' rates and whose valuables are covered with mortgages deeper than Troy was covered with rubbish, such expenditure seems almost like a wilful plunge into complete ruin.

Romance of Australian Exploration.

The thirst for adventure in modern times has solved, or is rapidly solving, the chief problems of geography. Every year witnesses the return of travellers who have filled up thousands of square miles in the regions marked "unexplored" on the maps, and soon there will be few great geographical prizes left to be gained in Africa, Asia, South America or the Arctic Circle. The best remaining field now is in Australia, that great island which is justly entitled to rank as a continent being still unknown to geographers in its greater part. The journeys of Burke and Wills, of Stuart, Stuart, Hamilton Hume, Cadell, Warburton, Leichardt and their companions have barely made known two or three routes across the continent, and the recent enterprise of telegraph companies has established small colonies of workmen along two great lines from Adelaide westward and northward. But the great region to the northwest remained virtually unknown, except for a few miles along the coast, where the visit of the Beagle forty-five years ago has left its impress upon the map of Australia in the names of Beagle Bay, Fitzroy River and Port Darwin. It is from the latter point on the coast of the Northern Territory that our correspondent sends us the romantic details of another great geographical conquest. The expedition, consisting of only eight men, which, under the auspices of the West Australian government, Mr. Alexander Forrest has conducted for above two thousand miles, from Perth to Port Darwin, constitutes an epoch in Australian history and enrolls another name in the list of geographical heroes.

The Weather in Europe.

All over Europe there is now extremely severe winter weather. There is heavy snow in Italy, intense cold at Vienna, and the news from Paris is that the River Seine is completely frozen over. For the Seine to be frozen over does not imply such cold as we have in those years when the masses of floating ice in the East or North River get frozen together and form a bridge from side to side, for the Seine is fresh at Paris, and is not so large a river as the Connecticut at Hartford; yet this degree of cold is very unusual for that country, as is, indeed, indicated by the statement that the river has not been frozen over before this for eighteen years. This exceptionally severe weather in Europe, taken with the comparative failure of winter weather in this country, gives additional evidence of the profound disturbance of the ordinary equilibrium of atmospheric phenomena.

With short crops nearly everywhere in the Old World, privation and want— famine, indeed—will afflict the people, and the severe cold will terribly aggravate all those difficulties.

Important Interview with Secretary Sherman.

The conversation with Mr. Sherman reported in our Washington correspondence will arrest attention. It will be seen that his official recommendation of a repeal of the legal tender clause was the fruit of mature reflection and expressed his deliberate judgment. He holds his opinion with all the firmness with which he is capable of adhering to any settled conviction, and he has no doubt that the force of truth will bring Congress and the country to accept his views when the subject shall have been adequately discussed.

Secretary Sherman thinks that his proposed repeal of the legal tender function of the notes, instead of being premature now, has been too long delayed. It ought to have been coincident, in point of time, with the resumption of specie payments. Legal tender adds nothing to the credit and reception of the notes when they are exchangeable for coin and when the promise of unremitting redemption is fortified by an accumulated reserve of the amplest dimensions. No financier is acute or ingenious enough to state any reason why the notes divested of the legal tender quality would not be just as valuable as gold certificates, which are not legal tender. They will be the precise equivalent of gold certificates so long as the government has in possession an ample store of coin for redeeming all that are offered.

Mr. Sherman does not desire the retirement of the Treasury notes, but thinks they should be continued in circulation as forming a useful part of our paper currency. Under existing circumstances we do not think it wise to embarrass the discussion and obstruct progress in the right direction by controversy on that point. That part of the question can safely be postponed. The Secretary is so clearly right on the perfect safety and great importance of repealing the legal tender clause that all friends of a sound currency should rally around him and concentrate their efforts to sustain him in his policy. On the point which he selects as fundamental his arguments are so clear and cogent that it is a great advantage to have them presented in their naked and massive simplicity, free from entanglement with doubtful questions. By attempting too much we should be in danger of accomplishing nothing. When the discussion is placed on the ground to which Secretary Sherman narrows it the opponents of his policy are left without a shred of reasonable or even plausible argument. Contraction of the currency—their great bugbear—there will be none; the credit of the notes will not be impaired; there will not be a ripple on the surface of business when Congress enacts such a law as Mr. Sherman recommends. If ten million dollars of the legal tender notes were to be excepted from the repeal there is not a bank or a capitalist in the country that would be willing to pay the ten-thousandth part of one per cent premium for the notes that remained a legal tender. They would be merely at par with gold, like all the other United States notes, which would be equally redeemable in gold. What is the legal tender function worth when nobody would value it at the thousandth part of a mill on a dollar?

Mr. Sherman would have the national banks redeem their circulation and pay their depositors in United States notes the same as at present. There can be no question that it is competent for Congress to allow them that privilege. The system would be similar to that of England, where all the joint stock and private banks discharge their obligations in Bank of England notes, which are redeemable in gold at the bank. Mr. Sherman's plan would conform to the English system in another respect—it would maintain one great reservoir of gold for the whole country, which is the surest method of economizing the use of gold. It would strengthen the gold reserve of the country by concentration, forestalling attempts to break it down in detail by a run on separate banks, which would impair confidence in the rest, and tend to force them all into suspension. Secretary Sherman's measure is the best that has any chance of success, and it is expedient to drop all minor disputes and give him an earnest, vigorous and united support.

Friday Luck.

A passage from Virgil's "Georgics" is quoted by a correspondent as sustaining the superstition of the ill luck of Friday by its association with a multitude of disorderly mythological personages. But it is the fifth day of the moon, not of the week, which the Roman poet means. If our correspondent had extended his reference so as to include a few more verses, to which he incidentally alludes without quoting them, touching the seventeenth and ninth days of the moon, he would have made his error still more patent on the face of his quotation. He does not touch the issue nor refute Robert Southey's opinion that the Friday superstition is entirely Christian and has arisen since the Christian era. He merely proves that Virgil disagreed with Rory O'More's maxim that there is luck in odd numbers. Such disagreements are not uncommon. In Karstens Niebuhr's record of travels in Arabia he mentions that the Mohammedans believe that the lucky days of the week for beginning journeys are the second, fourth and sixth. The point at which we have specially directed inquiry still remains obscure. Even suppose that Southey's opinion concerning the origin of the superstition can be refuted and it can be dated back to the Christian era. No matter what is its origin, when did it first become dominant over the minds of men of the first order of intellect and achievement, like Byron and Bismarck? Can any instance be cited of an eminent man whose life was controlled by it prior to the sixteenth century? And if our suspicion is

true that this superstition is more active in its influence upon human conduct in the present enlightened century than it was in the dark medieval times, what is the explanation? A superstition which has grown to dominate the whole maritime world and regulate the business of every shipowner in New York, Liverpool, Hamburg, Marseilles, Genoa, Trieste and Rio Janeiro, which hampers public convenience in the movement of passengers and freight, and which endangers the safety of navigation, is a very serious and important matter for public debate.

Gary, Hampton, Tilden, Schell and Cooper.

It is a remarkable story which General Gary tells one of our Southern correspondents how Senator Hampton proposed to "sell out" Mr. Tilden's electoral ticket in South Carolina in 1876. The General's conclusion is still more remarkable—that the national democratic party must renominate Mr. Tilden for President in atonement for Senator Hampton's behavior. By contrast with this, some prominent democratic politicians in New York, with a freedom of speech quite equal to General Gary's, insist that Mr. Tilden not only proposed but did actually "sell out" the democratic municipal ticket here in 1878, and therefore in atonement for such behavior he must not be renominated. Now, South Carolina is a big State, and New York is a big city, but neither of them probably is big enough to make the policy of the national democratic party hinge upon supernumerary grievances in local politics. If it means to win the next Presidential election its nominations must be controlled by some higher consideration than the circumstance that Senator Hampton was willing to put Mr. Tilden's nose out of joint to elect himself Governor of South Carolina three years ago, or that Mr. Tilden did actually dislocate the nose of Mr. Augustus Schell in electing Mr. Edward Cooper Mayor of New York two years afterward.

Since, however, the rumors about Senator Hampton's infidelity to the democratic electoral ticket in 1876, which have been floating in the air ever since, have found a respectable sponsor at last, there is no objection to investigating them leisurely as a historical curiosity, and the country will take the same kind of interest in hearing what the Senator may have to reply to General Gary that it does in other recondite matters of antiquarian research, such as the identity of the executioner of Charles I. or of the author of "Junius." It will not escape notice, in estimating the heinousness of Senator Hampton's political conduct, supposing all that General Gary says is strictly accurate, that the General himself assured Senator Hampton that "if he and the rest were resolved" to withdraw the Tilden electoral ticket in order to save their State ticket and redeem South Carolina from the carpet-baggers, "he (General Gary) would not make war upon the conclusion."

Protection of the Harbor.

Even if the bill for the protection of New York Harbor gets through Congress—and we suppose there will be a powerful lobby against it, as there was against a similar bill at Albany—it will not do to take it for granted that the law will protect us from the danger it is aimed at. So many enemies are leagued against the welfare of the city on this point that it is scarcely to be hoped that we can get rid of them all by so simple a measure as this bill. Every captain of a steamer, great or small, every dredger of slips, official or private, and every dump contractor seems concerned in the common endeavor to fill up the harbor. Some of them proceed in open defiance of the law, but hundreds of them continue the furtive discharge of ashes night after night the year around. The ashes and cinders from nineteenth-century coal burned by steamers in the harbor goes regularly overboard. It is evident that it will need an efficient machinery for the discovery of the offenders and a severe application of penalties to insure respect for the law. State and city authorities have, however, absolutely failed, and our only hope is in the bill, which gives the general government full power.

Pacific Weather Charts.

The new series of meteorological charts of the North Pacific now issuing from the Hydrographic Office have recently been elaborately explained by Lieutenant Lyons in his contribution to the *Popular Science Monthly*. No work which that office has ever undertaken can be of more value to the nautical world than the discussion of the daily observations at sea of the whole navy and the definition of the results on every oceanic square of five degrees. The object of these charts is to "exhibit the experience of the past reduced to probabilities for the future" in every part of the ocean along which lay the frequented maritime routes. By collating the data of naval logbooks and charting the mean values of each element under observation the marine novice or the merchant in the counting room can see what has passed over the waste of waters during the last hundred years, and be more accurately informed of the weather his ship will probably encounter in an ocean voyage than the most weather-beaten tar that ploughs the main.

This method of studying ocean meteorology has its defects, and the observations on which it proceeds, however numerous, afford the seaman no insight into the laws which govern the aerial phenomena with which he has to do. But when sailing on long courses its results enable him to ascertain in each month the general weather changes due to the zone he is traversing, or at least the wind zones most propitious for his voyage. The total number of observations of each atmospheric element recorded in the data for his Pacific charts, Lieutenant Lyons states, is over a hundred thousand, which have been skillfully and carefully compared by this able meteorologist and hydrographer. It is, of course, impossible from such data to predict the weather which on any given day will prevail on any specified tract of ocean. "The most that can be done in this way," he frankly tells us, "is to warn European countries by telegraph of the approach of

storms that traverse the Atlantic from the American continent, and of late this has been successfully done by the New York Herald." Such a witness may perhaps be heard by those who deny the possibility of American storms crossing the Atlantic and decry the Herald's storm warnings.

A National Prison.

The suggestion that the nation shall erect a prison building and look after the prisoners and convicts who by the present system are lodged in State and local prisons is a good one. Counterfeiters, smugglers and other offenders against the country at large are greatly superior to the ordinary run of evil doers; so, whether restraint or reformation is necessary, better men should be in charge than the State system of managing prisoners through politicians and contractors can supply. It is possible, too, that the hideous farce of reformation, as played in most State prisons, might be shamed out of existence by the intelligent efforts of honest managers in an institution as prominent as one belonging to the nation would necessarily be.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Oliver Wendell Holmes writes slowly and corrects much. Miss Edmonia Lewis, the sculptor, has sailed for Europe. Sir William and Lady Magray have departed for England.

Baron De Wagstaff is among the outward bound passengers. Charles Francis Adams would make a good minister to Chile.

The children of the Duchess of Edinburgh have beautiful blue eyes. The Duke of Edinburgh does not particularly like the sports of the field and does not indulge in fox hunting.

Nearly thirty thousand houses in Paris are now busy with the production of articles of Paris for New Year's Day. The complaint is made that husbands travel too much alone. That is so. Even Adam when he left Eden took his wife with him.

"For my part," says the Comtesse de B., "I should like to be a woman till I was forty, and a man from forty to sixty. 'Et après?' asks the *tygrys*.

Mr. Henri Marten, who has taken possession of Mr. Thiers' chair at the Academy, is the ninth occupant of it. The eight preceding academicians are:—J. Baudouin (1834), Charpentier (1850), Evigne Chamillart (1703), Marchal de Villars (1714), Duc de Villars (1734), Loménie de Brienne (1770), Andrieux (1795), Mr. Thiers (1834).

Le Gaulois, the Bonapartist organ, thus immortalizes the passage through Paris of the ex-Emperor Eugénie:—"L'Impératrice a touché à peine au dîner qu'on lui a servi de tout nous sommes procuré le menu: Vol-au-vent Toulouse, poulet rôti, œufs frais pour Sa Majesté. Les cuisiniers de hôtel étaient absents, le dîner avait été pris chez Bédou et Chabot." Two ladies belonging to different circles of American society in Paris met lately at a reception. "Have you been long in Paris?" asked the first who considered that she belonged to "the set." "Several years," responded the second, who is sure her set is the first. "Strange," says the first, "that I have never met you in society." "You flatter me," says the second.

Here are the two meaneast men on record.—The owners of a clothing-making firm in Boston employ thirty-five girls, who, from their poor earnings, contributed \$22 on Thanksgiving Day and gave each of the two members of the firm a pretty album, occupying a half-hour in getting ready and making the presentation. The two men fellows took the girls with ready smiles, and on the way they dedicated them to the girls time money for the half-hour they had occupied in giving the albums.

London World.—"The Lancet" startled us the other day by the story that ladies at the West End were in the habit of scientifically intoxicating themselves by the subcutaneous injection of morphia. I do not believe a word of it. Hypodermic applications of the kind may be used as a relief to acute neuralgia, but I decline to accept such an insult to the distillers as to admit that any woman could prick herself into inebrity while a bottle of fine champagne could be had behind the arras of the confectioner's. But there is an ingenious novelty in the means of satisfying the craving for drink which I can vouch for. It is—in this instance—it is in the form of an opera glass, with the central cylinder enlarged and hollowed for the reception of choice old cognac. To this is attached a nozzle, which can be uncrowded and a suction pipe inserted, so that the jewelled occupant of a box can imbibes the liquor for hours unobserved, while affecting attentively to watch the final piroettes of La Sylphide on the stage. This alcoholic loggionette is as neat in its way as the device of Judge Boyd, of the Irish King's Bench. Daniel O'Connell used to tell that this legal luminary was so fond of brandy that he kept a supply of it constantly in court upon the desk before him in an instead of peculiar make. His Lordship used to lean his arm upon the desk, hold down his head and state a hurried slip from time to time through a quill that lay among the pens, which manoeuvre, he flattered himself, escaped observation."

OBITUARY.

ENOCH COBB WINES.  
Dr. Enoch Cobb Wines, the American philanthropist, died on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at the house of Mr. Wilson, the printer, at Cambridge, Mass., where he was engaged upon a revision of the proof sheets of his final work, "The State of the Prisons and Child Saving Institutions Throughout the World," before mentioning it to the press. The life of Dr. Wines was chiefly devoted to the study of the methods of punishing criminals and to the reform of prisons in different countries of Europe and America. He was born at Hanover, N. J., on the 17th of February, 1805, and was graduated at Middlebury College in 1827. After completing his education he pursued the avocation of a pedagogue for about twenty years, teaching successively at St. Albans, Vt., Alexandria, Va., Washington, D. C., on board the United States ship Constellation, at Princeton, N. J., at Philadelphia, and at Burlington, N. J. He was ordained in the congregational ministry in 1829, held the pastorate of a church at Cornwall, Vt., for a few months' time, and in 1830 accepted the call of a church at Easthampton, Mass. He was appointed in 1834 to the chair of ancient languages in Washington College, Pennsylvania, and because in 1835 president of the City University of St. Louis. In 1833 he was chosen secretary of the New York Prison Association, and began to be prominently known as one of the most active workers in the great reform which is its peculiar mission. He helped more than any one else to found the National Prison Association, which met for the first time in Cincinnati in 1870 and elected him its secretary. In 1871 the United States government sent him as its representative to Europe to bring about an international penitentiary congress. It convened in London on the 4th of July in the following year, and was attended by the representatives of thirty-two governments. A permanent international commission was appointed, with Dr. Wines as chairman, and met at Brussels in 1874 and at Brussels in 1875. In 1876 an international prison congress was held in this city, and in August, 1876, there was one at Stockholm, Sweden, both being convened in obedience to the call of the permanent commission. Dr. Wines, by appointment, represented the United States government in these assemblies. His reports of their transactions are probably the most valuable contributions to this branch of statistical and philanthropic science that have ever been made. Besides a volume on the subject of penitentiaries in the United States and Canada, he published "Two Years and a Half in the American Navy," "Comments on the Laws of the Ancient Hebrews," and "Adam and Christ." His loss is deeply felt by very many eminent men with whom he came in contact during his life as well as by thousands of the unfortunate and oppressed whose destinies have dragged them down into the deep and dark ways of degradation and crime, and whose condition he ever sought to elevate and render hopeful.

FREDERICK A. BABCOCK.  
Mr. Frederick A. Babcock, member of the firm of B. F. Babcock & Co., of Liverpool, and nephew and late partner of Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, of this city, died in Liverpool on the 10th inst.